# 92. On the Cells of Symplectic Groups 

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1. Among the cellular decomposition problems of the classical Lie groups (the special orthogonal group $S O(n)$, the special unitary group $S U(n)$, and the symplectic group $S p(n)$ ), a cellular decomposition of $S O(n)$ was given by J. H. C. Whitehead ${ }^{1)}$ and recently that of $S U(n)$ was given by the author. ${ }^{2)}$ In this paper, we shall give a cellular decomposition of $S p(n)$. The details will appear in the Journal of the Institute of Polytechnics, Osaka City University.
2. Let $Q^{n}$ be a vector space of dimension $n$ over the field of quaternion numbers, and $e_{i}$ be the element of $Q^{n}$ whose $i$-th coordinate is 1 and whose other coordinates are 0 . We embed $Q^{n-1}$ in $Q^{n}$ as a subspace whose first coordinate is 0 . Let $S^{4 n-1}$ be the unit sphere in $Q^{n}$.

Let $S p(n)$ be the group of all symplectic linear transformations of $Q^{n}$. Put $\pi(A)=A e_{1}$ for $A \in S p(n)$. Then we have a fibre space $S p(n) / S p(n-1)=S^{4 n-1}$ with projection $\pi: S p(n) \rightarrow S^{4 n-1}$.
3. Let $E^{4 n-4}$ be a closed cell consisting of all $x=\left(x_{2}, x_{3}, \cdots, x_{n}\right)$, where $x_{2}, x_{3}, \cdots, x_{n}$ are quaternion numbers such that $\left|x_{2}\right|^{2}+\left|x_{3}\right|^{2}+$ $\cdots+\left|x_{n}\right|^{2}=1$, and let $E^{3}$ be a closed cell consisting of all pure imaginary quaternion numbers whose norms are $\leqq 1$.

Now, we shall define a map $f: E^{4 n-1}=E^{4 n-4} \times E^{3} \rightarrow S p(n)$ by

$$
f(x, q)=\left(\delta_{i j}+x_{i} p \bar{x}_{j}\right), \quad i, j=1,2, \cdots, n,
$$

where $x_{1}=\sqrt{1-\left(\left|x_{1}\right|^{2}+\left|x_{2}\right|^{2}+\cdots+\left|x_{n}\right|^{2}\right)}$ and $p=2 \sqrt{1-|q|^{2}}\left(q-\sqrt{1-|q|^{2}}\right)$. It will be easily verified that $f(x, q)$ is symplectic.
4. Define a map $\xi: E^{4 n-1} \rightarrow S^{4 n-1}$ by $\xi=\pi f$, then we have the

Lemma. $\xi$ maps $\varepsilon^{4 n-1}=E^{4 n-1}-\left(E^{4 n-1}\right)^{\bullet}$ homeomorphically onto $S^{4 n-1}-e_{1}$ and maps ( $E^{4 n-1}$ • to a point $e_{1}$.

From this lemma, we can see that $f$ maps $\mathcal{E}^{4 k-1}$ homeomorphically into $S p(k) \subset S p(n)$ for $n \geqq k \geqq 1$.
5. For $n \geqq k_{1}>k_{2}>\cdots>k_{j} \geqq 1$, extend $f$ to a map $f: E^{4 k_{1}-1} \times$ $E^{4 k_{2}-1} \times \cdots \times E^{4 k_{j}-1} \rightarrow S p(n)$ by

$$
\bar{f}\left(y_{1}, y_{2}, \cdots, y_{j}\right)=f\left(y_{1}\right) f\left(y_{2}\right) \cdots f\left(y_{j}\right)
$$

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[^0]:    1) J. H. C. Whitehead: On the groups $\pi_{r}\left(V_{n, m}\right)$ and sphere bundles, Proc. London Math. Soc., 48 (1945).
    2) I. Yokota: On the cell structures of $S U(n)$ and $S p(n)$, Proc. Japan Acad., 31 (1955). The results given therein are incorrect for $S p(n)$. The present paper is a correction for the part of $S p(n)$.
